

09/357,233, filed July 20, 1999, now U.S. Patent, No. 6,304,264, which is a continuation of U.S.

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one Patent Application No. 08/867/727, filed June 3, 1997, now U.S. Patent No. 5,969,721.--

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 1-21 without prejudice, or disclaimer of the subject matter claimed therein and add the following new claims 22-33:

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--22. (New) A method for modifying an animation wireframe comprising:
aligning a depth map with a color map;
scaling the animation wireframe in a first direction based on a plurality of distances between feature pairs within a plurality of feature pairs of the depth map;
adjusting in a second direction the location of a first animation wireframe point to correspond to a first point on the shape surface;
appointing a color scheme to the wireframe based on the color scheme of the color map.

23. (New) The method of claim 22, wherein a primary point is selected from the depth map based on the pell's protrusion with respect to other pell's on the depth map.

24. (New) An apparatus for substantially fitting an animation wireframe to a three-dimensional representation, the apparatus comprising:

a first device for aligning a depth map with a color map, a second device for providing the animation wireframe, a processor receiving a first input from the first device and a

second input from the second device, the processor programmed to:

select a primary point within the depth map;
draw a first profile line through the primary point parallel to a first access;
select at least one secondary point within the depth map;
estimate a first scaling factor; and
scale the animation wireframe according to the first scaling factor to form a fitted animation wireframe.

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cont
25. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein the primary point within the depth map protrudes the furthest from the depth

26. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein the first axis defines a first profile line.

27. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein the secondary point lies substantially along the profile line.

28. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein the secondary point can be identified by protrusion from the depth map.

29. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein the scaling factor is estimated as a function of the distance between the primary point and the secondary point.